ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876.

"A Democratio newspaper sums up the Democratic canvass for the Presidence in this sentence :- "We need only fifty-four votes to elect the next President." This calculation is based upon the theory that all the Southern States will vote the Democratic ticket at the next election. Even in Louisiana and South Carolina, where the negroes are so numerous and where the Republicans should certainly expect to have a majority, this result is almost conceded. It would not be wise, perhaps, to enter into all the causes of this radical and in some respects unnatural change in the political temper of the South. But it is a calamity. It presents two sections of the Union one against the other, as before the war. When the war was over it was the hope of every pairiot, North and South, that all sectionalism had been buried in the bloody fields of Virginia and Mississippi; that there would never again be a Presidential contest with one section arrayed against another; but now, in the third canvass since the close of the war, we enter upon the fight with the South a unit, and with no hope of breaking that unit. It would be a blessing to our polities it this Southern question were to be climinated, and we had issues which would appeal to us as Americans and patriots, and not as citizens of one section or another. We see no such prospect, and can only wait and hope." So says the New York Herald, and yet that same paper, not a month ago, because a sheriff with a posse, composed alike of whites and blacks, had to resort to force in Louisiana to arrest a party of negro murderers, denounced the whole South as being still rebellious, and its people so filled with hatred to the negroes that they shot them down like dogs. How can the South be other than a unit against Radicalism, when, ever since the war, the chief purpose of leaders of the Radical party, always excepting the engrossing one of pilfering from the public purse, has been to insult and degrade her and her representatives; when the newspapers of but he expressed himself satisfied and pleased properly, I desire to state it as it arose in the of shaving, or about to undergo it, and Mr. the North, even those like the Heraid, profes with the personnel of the sub-committee, al- committee room on the evidence. And I beg Blaine followed him into the barber-shop and sing to be independent, either to gratify an illconceated dislike for the people of the South, or because they find it beneficial to their own mittee was to enter upon its duties. And yet was made in favor of Mr. Blaine or against interests, seize upon every breach of the peace south of the Potomac and distort it into the out-cropping of a rebellious spirit which, two as set out in the resolution of Mr. Tarbox. The cowardly to attempt open and organized resis- first I heard either from a member of the reply on the back of the memorandum was tance to the laws of the country, seeks the House or a member of the committee on the pusillanimous method of manifesting its bafflied malignity by slaughtering inoffensive negroes; and when, worse still, the hatred entertained by the victorious North for the cou quored South-and which may be regarded as the tribute envy pays to acknowledged superiorits -is such a pervading emotion in the Northern States that unprincipelled, but shrewd demagogues like Senator Morton and ex-Speaker Blaine excite it by bloody shirts, and feed it from the Andersonville graves to increase their popularity? When a different policy is pursued toward the South, when her representatives in Congress are accorded equal privileges and courtesy with those from the North, and not daily taunted with being rebels, when the Federal offices in the South are filled by honest and respectable citizens of the country, and not by ignorant negroes and cumning strangers, and when the true assertions of the Southern people that they abide by the result of the war are not derided and discredited, then, probably, the South will not be a unit.

It is understood that Rev. Dr. Randolph has determined to decline the professorship lately offered him at the Virginia Episcopal Theologi-

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, June 7. - Intelligence reached here yesterday of the escape of the Febian prisoners confined in western Australia. It seems the plan for their escape was organized here, where the necessary money was raised, and an agent was sent out to manage the affair. The escape is stated to have been effected in an American ship, the Catalpa. There were only seven men in actual confinement, but there were nine others living in western Australia en tickets of leave. Whether all escaped or not of course remains to be seen.

LONDON, June 7 .- A Vienna dispatch to the Times says the united efforts of the Powers might still succeed in making Servia respect an armistice if one was concluded with the in-

surgents. Prince Gortschakoff's recent telegram cautioning Prince Milan of Servia seems to be without effect. A Berlin dispatch to the Times says the Istok, the ergan of the Servian Cabi net, declares that war is unavoidable now that the Turk has triumphed and the programme of the Northern Powers been rejected. The official Russian Invalide says the insurgents are not likely to accept an armistice.

PARIS, June 7. - The health of M. Casimir Perier is improving. The state of Geo. Sands' health is precarious, London, June 7.—The King of Greece,

who w s sick at Copenhagen with a severe attack of gastric fever, has recovered. The Queen Dowager Josephine, of Sweden,

is dead. Lord Northbrook, late Governor General of

India, has been created an Earl. Considerable uncasiness has been created at Berlin by the sudden return of Prince Bis marck from Laurenberg for protracted conter ences with the Emperor. The uncasiness is increased by the announcement that the Emperor's departure for Ems is postponed. Ru mor connects these events with certain exaggerared claims made on Germany for support by Russia in her Eastern policy, which Prince

Bismarck is not inclined to sanction. The Cologne Gazette and the Berlin Tribune deprecate a too close adherence to the views of

Russia.

2,300 Turks capitulated.

GEN. HUNTON'S SPEECH.

In the account of the exciting scene in the U. S. House of Representatives, published in yesterday's Gazette, a synopsis, merely, of what Gen. Hunton, the able Representative from this district, said, was given. The follow ing is the full text of his speech:

Mr. Hunton. I desire, Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the sub committee to whom allusion has been fr quently made in the statement of the gentleman from Maine, to detain the House to make a short statement of the matters to which he has alluded, and I trust that in doing this I shall speak as a member of the ommittee, and tell calmly, dispassionately, fauly, what has occurred before that sub-committee of which the gentleman from Maine

I beg leave to say in advance that the House has witnessed this morning a remarkable, not to say an unexampled scene, a scene which may have its examile in the history of legislation, but if so, it has escaped my observation

and reading on the subject. During the present session of this House two resolutions were adopted, each of which order ed an investigation, each of which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of this House, and cach of which was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Ashe of North Carolina, Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, and myself as chairman of the comm t e, and before the committee has fini-had the taking of testimony, before that committee has reached a conclusion, an effort is made by the gentleman supposed to be mostly concerned in these investigations to take the consideration of these questions from the organ of the House and report upon them in person. I need not remind the Hous, what sort of a report would come from that committee if it were allowed to be made by the gentleman from Maine. But I say that after this House has ordered an investigation and has committed that investigation to a committee of the House it is not only un xampled, but entirely against legislative proceedings for a gentleman to rise and undertake to auticipa a what the conclusion of that committee shal be and to state what the action of that committee has been.

Now, Mr. Speak r, in regard to the action of this committee, I will endeavor to follow some of the points made by the gentleman from Maine, and if I state any of the facts wrong I hope ei her of the gentlemen of that committee will correct me, because I desire to state nothing but what is accurately true in the

statement I shall submit to the House. The first point made by the genteman from Maine was that it very soon was discovered hat the resolution increduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Tarbox] was aimed at him, alth ugh his name was not mentioned in the resolution, and that he learned this from the proceedings of the sub commi'tee.

I beg to say to the House that the sub-commutee and its chairman first learned from the gentleman from Maine that he was the man aimed at. He does not forget that after the resolution of Mr. Tarb x was referred to the sub committee at his instance I had an interview with him in the committee room of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in that iuterview the gentleman from M ine spoke of it sub-committee that he was the party to be investigated, and not the Union Pacific railroad, subject was from the gentleman from Maine Mr. Blaine | bimself, that the resolution reterred to him, and he wanted the investigation with, with as much dispatch as possible from that day. I told the gentleman from Maine that the investigation I should undertake should be as kindly as I could make it, and it should be as fairly conducted as I could conduct it, but as thorough as it could possibly be.

I acceded to his wish that the investigation should not commence until a day not very distant in the future, I think about ten days off. The reason why he did not want the investigation to begin at once was that he wanted to go to Philadelphia during what is known as the Centennial week, and did not want the investigation to commence until the following week. This request was granted with a great deal of pleasure, and on the very day indicated by him, the very day he requested the investigation to begin, it was begun, and from that day to this there has been no hour that the committee could devote to this investigation that has not been devoted to it, except when the gentleman himself prevented it, and I say that more than two weeks' time has been tost to this committee be cause of the conduct of the gentleman from Maine; I do not mean to attach any blame to him; the first was the postponement until the week after the Centennial, and the next was a week of indisposition on his part, and even this morning I rose at the hour of four o'clock to come togthis city, a distance of sixty miles, to renew the investigation and get through with it as soon as possible. The geotleman from Maine and his friends were not present, and the investigation had to be postponed. And yet he tells the House that the investigation is "prolonged, prol nged, prolonged," and seeks to make the impression on the House that it is the purp s of the committee to prolonge this investigation for some sinister purpose. Why he might just as well have said that we desire I to postpone it until after the 14th of June, and every member of the committee will bear m: witness to every word I say, that the committee worked in season and out of season; sitting on one occasion nearly the entire day in order to get through with this investigation before the 14th day of June, and every delay that has occurred, every day when the committee was not able to be in session, it was either because the gentleman from Maine was absent or requested an adjournment. I will not say "every day," for it is possible that there were one or led to have a remarkable effect upon Mr. B'sine. two days when we had a meeting of the full for in a mement or two afterward he whisner committee, or something of that kind. But the delay has been at his instance, has been caused

has ever worked. So much for the prolonging of this investigation. I had no desire, God knows, to prolong it. I had no desire to enter upon it; but it was a duty imposed upon me by the House, and I intended to discharge that duty, as I have eudeavored to discharge every such duty here, with fairness, impartiality, and a due regard to

by him; for this sub committee has worked as

I say) no other sub committee of this Hous-

my duty to the House of Representatives. Bu the gentleman says that when we had been examining witnesses under what is know: as the Tarbox resolution, to his surprise he found that I claimed, or the committee claimed that they had jurisdiction to investigate certain Pacific railroads, and that he was to be in volved in the investigation of those Pacific rail

roads as well as under the Tarbox resolution. Now, the gentleman cannot have forgotten what occurred in that connection; and, not hav ing forgotten it, it was his duty in fairness to have stated it to this House. He knows that this resolution of Mr. Luttrell's of California, said that I was extremely unwell; and as the see the letters again; and the witness said that I ting. directing an investigation into all the Pacific gentleman knows I have been quite unwell on a like pledge of hour to return them to him RAGUSA, June 7 .- Intelligence received here railroads that had received subsidies from the from Sciavonic sources states that Prince Kar | Government, was alluded to almost from the ageorgevic's legion defeated the Turks in the start of the investigation by the sub-committee; vicinity of Carkooko, in Bosnia, on the 3d of therefore he could not have been surprised in June, killing 160 men. On the following day the least to learn in the last day or two that there was to be an investigation under the Lut-

room. I was asked, "Is there to be an investigation under this Luttrell resolution?" I said to Mr. Blaine, "The resolution will require an investigation that will take months at the hands of this committee. You have expressed a desire that all the investigation touching you shall be done speedily and concluded as soon as possible. If you desire it. I will not take up any other road except the Northern Pacific and the Kansas Pacific, because as to these two railroads your name has been mentioned as involved in an unpleasant way; and for your sake, that you may get a report before the tedious examinations of the affairs of all these Pacific railroads, we will take up first the matter which touches you, if you desire it." Mr. Blaine said that he desired us to go on.

Yet he is very much surprised after all these things occurred in the committee room. He is surprised to find that an investigation is to be undertaken by this sub committee which involves an examination in these specific railroads, and it is to be prolonged, prolonged, prolouged, when we agreed for his sake and at his instance to skip all the other inquiries onder the Luttrell resolution, until we had dispose t of those which seemed to attach to Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Frye. Will my colleague on the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. Hunton] allow me to ask him a question in relation to that which he has just mentioned.

Mr. Hunton. Certainly. Mr. Frye. Did not Mr. Blaine, in that last conversation, object that under the resolution the committee had no jurisdiction of a stock transaction between two individuals?

Mr. Hunton. Is that your only question? Mr. Frye. Yes. Mr. Hunton. I will answer it. I think it very likely he did. And I think also that if was absolutely taken sicker at that moment, I we had left the question of jurisdiction to Mr. Blaine there would have been a great many questions ruled out. [Laughter.] But the keep our colleague there in misery and distress; committee had to decide the question of juris on account of his sickness and because we had diction for themselves, and they decided that sat over the hour which we were allowed to sit, they had jurisdiction to go on.

Mr. Frye. I will ask you-Mr. Hunton. I do not desire to be interrupted any further, if the gentleman will ex-

cuse me. Mr. Frye. Very well. of the Pacific railroads, it was our bounden to myself.' duty as the organ of the House to undertake I will commence at the beginning of his perit, and to do what we could, whether we got sonal explanation. I will state it substantially through this session or not. And for the pur- as he did, and it I err in any important particupose of bringing to a close the matters which | lar I trust I will be corrected. Upon the even seemed to bear upon Mr. Blane-and this ing of his first arrival in the city of Washing-House and the country knows that there have | ton, before I knew he was in the city. he and been publications which drew from him cer- Warren Fisher were waited on by Mr. Blaine. tainly once if not twice a personal explanation | They were invited to the house of Mr. Blaine. on this floor-for the purpose of getting at Mr. Mulligan said, "Mr. Blaine I decline to them speedily and getting a report into this go to your house; I do not want to talk about House as soon as we could, I said: "If you what I have been brought here for. I desire wish, Mr. Blaine, we will not so into all these to take the stard to-morrow untrammeled by other roads, but take up the Northern Pacific | conversation of any kind with anybody." Read and the Kansas Pacific Road, because ren Fisher went to the house of Mr. Blaine. there is connected with those two roads a Twice Mr. Blaine sent a messenger down to inc'arge against you." Now, if there is any- duce Mulligan to come to his house. Mr. Mul-

is the gist of his complaint before this House. (the Riggs House.) Mr. Muligan was in the as a resolution affecting him. Not only that, In order to set that question before the House barber-shop undergoing the pleasant operation that is attempted or threatened the writer has though two of them were confederates. And it leave to state here, before I go from this point, commenced to entreat and carnestly to request of them. the instance of the gentleman from Maine a that every witness that has been examined beday was appointed upon which the sub-com | fore that committee, whether his testimony be tells this House that he learned from the him, was summoned by the committee without any suggestion from Mr. Blaine or any of his friends. He did ou one occasion send me a memorandum of witnesses to summon, and my that every one of those witnesses had already been summoned (or were ordered to be summoned by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Therefore, every witness who has appeared before the commenced on a given day, and proceeded c mmittee, under either resolution, was summoned by the committee without any suggestion from Mr. Blame or any of his friends.

Among these witnesses appeared Mr. James Mulligan, of the city of Boston, a gentleman whose character is unimpeached and, according to the testimony, unimpeachable. Mr. Fisher was put on the stand to state some things differently from Mr. Mulligan, and he was asked the question: "What sort of a man is James Mulligan?" He was put on the stand by Mr. Bisine, and, after his examination-inchief had ended, he was asked this question. His reply was substantially, if not literally: 'He is as good as any man I ever knew, or the best man I ever knew." Mr. Atkins, another witness, introduced for the same purpos , said substantially the same thing of Mr. Mulligan. I desire to say to this House in the beginning that Mr. Mulligan stood before that commitequal to that of any gentleman on this floor: and my family disgraced." Of course I mean What may be his character I know not; I never saw him until he appeared in the committee

Mr. Frye. Will my colleague on the committee pardon me oue moment?

Mr. Hunton. Certainly.

Mr. Hunton. I did, sir. Mr. Frye. That is all. Mr. Huuton. And the witness answered | dear to me not to vindicate it if I can." l'his witness, who had been summoned from Boston, was put upon the stand, and I did not know what he would testify to. It anybody had ever informed me what Mr. Mulligan's testimony would be or what it would relate to I had forgotten it entirely. In the course of his examination the first day Mr. Mulligan was testifying very quietly; there was no excitement in the committee-room at all when he happen ed to mention that he had in his possession certain letters written by Mr. Blaine to Warren Fisher, jr. The meetion of these letters seem ed to Mr. Lawrence, the Republican member of that committee, "Move an adjournment." It so happened that I heard the suggestion. Mr. Liwrence got up with great selemnity on am very sick and I hope the committee will adjourn," [Laughter.] Mr. Lawrence rose.

Mr. Huuton. I hope the gentleman is bet ter to day.

Mr. Lawrence, Will my colleague on the committee allow me to ask a question or make statement?

Mr. Hunton. Certainly. Mr. Lawrence. I will ask my colleague whether, when I went into the committee-room on that morning, the first thing I said to him before I had spoken to anybody else, was not that I had been exceedingly sick during the night? [Laughter.] I had been to Balti more on the day before; and though I had not indulged in anything that would necessarily make me sick, yet I was extremely sick, so much so that it was with difficulty I sat there at all. I said simply what was true when I

ver since. [Laughter.]

proposed to adjourn? Many insurgents have petitioned Austria to grant them an asylum, alleging that if they are refused they are in danger of starvation.

I desire to state specifically what occurred on that he heard the remark of Mr. Blaine asking that if they are in danger of starvation.

I desire to state specifically what occurred on that he heard the remark of Mr. Blaine asking that if they are in danger of starvation.

I desire to state specifically what occurred on the floor below, and there demanded his letters from Mr. Blaine; and he not only demanded that he heard the remark of Mr. Blaine asking the floor below, and there demanded his letters from Mr. Blaine; and he not only demanded that he heard the remark of Mr. Blaine asking the floor below, and there demanded his letters from Mr. Blaine; and he not only demanded the private memo-

Mr. Hunton. Nobody asked you to do so. Mr. Lawrence. The gentleman says he heard it; but it was not necessary that I should state every ground for asking the adjournment. Mr. Hunton. Certainly not.

Mr. Lawrence. It was sufficient that I deemed it necessary to ask an adjournment. Laughter.

Mr. Hunion. The gentleman has stated the matter exactly as it occurred. He did come in

in the morning sick. Mr. Lawrence. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hunton. But he went to work in a most vigorous style for two hours. Mr. Lawrence. But I became exhausted. Mr. Hunton. When those letters were

mentioned the gentleman became sick, and somebody else sicker. [Laughter.] And the motion to adjourn was made at his sugges ion. Mr. Lawrence. It ought to be said in jus tice to Mr. Blaine that so far as anything said by him to me could indicate his purpose, the motion to adjourn suggested by him was not

caused by any fear of what was going on. Mr. Hunton. I never intimated such a thing. The gentleman is raising men of straw just to knock them over But I do say that after these letters were mentioned incidentally by Mr. Mulligan, the reference being brought out without a question, (for I had not the remotest conception that he had any such letters in his posses sion,) the gentleman from Ohio did rise, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Maine, and move an adj urement; and he put it upon the ground that he was sick, and we had been sitting over our time anyhow. These are the exact facts. Now, why the motion to adjourn was suggested to the gentleman, and waether he an adjournment was had. The committee adjourned until the next morning at ten o'clock; and when we met, James Mulligau was put upon the stand again to complete his examination, which had been interrupted by the motion to adjoin. He was asked a question which Mr. Hunton. I say that there was no ground | did not look to the letters, which had no referfor the surprise of the gentleman, and instead ence to them whatever. He said: "Mr. Chair of bad faith on the part of this committee in | man, before I proceed to answer that question, undertaking this investigation into the affairs I desire to make a personal explanation painful

thing unfair in that I cannot see it, and I guar- ligan still declined, and presently Mr. Blaine Then about these letters; and that I believe Mulligan stopped in the city of Washington, hat Mulligan would give up those letters which Blaine had addressed to Warren Fisher. Mulligan declined to do it.

Mr. Frye. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman-A Member. I object to interruption. Mr. Frye. I ask my colleague of the com-

mittee if I may interrupt him? Mr. Hunton. Yes, you may.

Mr. Frye. The gentleman is now stating evidence, and I desire him to be very careful, because, as I remember it, there is no testimony whatever showing or tending to show that Mr. Blaine, in a barber shop, in the presence of the barber, entreated Mulligan for those letters. Mr. Hunton. It matters not where he en-

treated him. I am under the impression it was there, but I am not certain. Mr. Frye. The letters were not read in any

barber shop. Mr. Hunton. I will take him out of the barber-shop. It does not matter in the least where the entreaty was made. Mr. Blaine entreated him. I give you now the substance of the language of the witness. He entreated him with

tears in his eyes, going down on his knees, or almost on his knees-Mr. Frye. In the barber-shop?

Mr. Hunton. I did not say in the barber shop. I do not care where it was. It was in his room, I believe; but he made this entreaty. The witness said, "with tears in his eyes, almost, if not quite, on his knees;" to be understood here that the witness meant that Blaine's lamily would be disgraced through the ruin of Mr. Blaine. He also threatened to commit suicide. Mr. Mulligan refused to deliver the letters. He said: "Mr. Blaine, I see by the evening paper that my testimony Mr. Frye. From the gentleman's statement given to the committee to-day is to be assail n relation to these questions as to the charac | ed"-to use his own word, "impugned"-"and ter of Mr. Mulligan, the impression might go in case my character and testimony are assailout that Mr. Blaine asked those questions, ed, I want those letters to justify me in my Will the gentleman please state whether or not | testimony before the committee." Mr. Blaine he, as chairman of the committee, asked them? asked: "Do you suppose I am going to assail you?" The witness said: "If you do not assail me others may, and my character is too just as I have stated. I wanted to know what Blaine then tried policy with him, and he sort of a witness I was dealing with. I put the asked the witness: "Are you content with your question for the information of the committe. station?" To this Mulligan said he would like to improve it if he could. Mr. Blaine said: "Would you like a political office?" Mulligan replied he did not like politics, and did not care about it. Mr. Blaise then asked how he would like a foreign consulship? He said he would not like it; and after that Blaine said: "Let me see the letters to peruse them." The witness objected, but he said finally, upon a pledge of honor from Mr. Blaine that he would return the letters, they were given him to read. He read them over once or twice, and returned them to the witness. Again he made an effort to obtain those letters, and Mr. Mul ligan left the company and went into his room. In a short time Mr. Blaine followed him into his room, and this scene occurred between the parties without any witnesses: Mr. Blaine again endeavored to get possession of the lethis countenance and said, "Mr. Chairman, I ters. The witness again declined to deliver them. The witness says that Mr. Blaine said: "I want to reread those letters again, and I want to have them for that purpose.

Mr. Frye. I desire to ask my colleague a question there.

Mr. Hunton. Very well. Mr. Frye. I want to call his attention-Mr. Hunton. I trust you will, if I misstated the testimony.

Mr. Frye. The impression I received from

the statement just made is that this effort and threat to commit suicide was in the presence of Mr. Hunton. No; I did not say it was. Mr. Frye. It was not?

Mr. Hunton. It was not. Mr. Frye. Do not you know he testified it

was to himsell?

Mr. Hunton. I think be did; that it was to himself alone. He asked the witness to let him he delivered these letters over a second time to Mr. Frye. What time was it when it was Mr. Blaine to read and return them; and when ment was not in Mr. Blaine's hard writing? Mr. Blaine had read them and kept them a Mr. Lawrence. It was then half-past twelve short time he refused to deliver them. The wito'clock, half an hour beyond the time when ness became excited, demanded his letters, and the committee u-ually adjourns to attend the followed Mr. Blaine into the room of Mr. Atkins

that I should state what Mr. Blaine had said randum which the witness himself had made to use on his examination before the committee to refresh his memory. This was taken by Mr. Blaine, and this also be refused to deliver. Mr. Frye. Will the gentleman pardon me

again for interrupting him?

Mr. Hunton. Certainly. as stating that Mr. Mulligan testified that he memorandum?

Mr. Hunton. No, sir. He said that Mr. him. The memorandum was with the letters

when they were handed to him.

Mr. Frye. It was in the bundle? Mr. Hunton. That may be.

Mr. Frye. Was it so? Mr. Hunton. I think it was. And when Mr. Blaine refused to deliver the letters he

refused also to deliver the memorandum. New this was the statement made by the witness before the committee charged with the investigation of these subjects. Who has a right to complain? The gentleman from Maine or Here was a witness summoned from Boston. He did not appear as a volunteer in the case. He came under the compulsory process of the House, and was entitled to the protection of the House as long as he was in the city of Washington under his subjecta. the authority of this House in bringing witnesses here to testify to subject-matters of in quiry which the House has thought proper to make to be protected or not? It is a question which concerns this House more than the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chair

But the gentleman from Maine says these were his letters. Why, sir, it is an utter mis take as to the law of the case—an utter, complete mistake. I say to this House without the fear of successful refutation that according to the well-settled principles of law those letters belonged to Mr. Warren Fisher from the time he received them from the mail until he delivered them over to Mr. Mulligan, and Mr. Mulligan was entitled to the possession and ownership of those letters from that period.

In regard to how Mr. Mulligan got possession of those letters, he says, and Mr. Fisher corroborates his statement, that those letters were taken possession of and brought to the city of Washington by James Mulligan with the full consent and approbation of Warren Fisher. There was no surreptitious possession of these letters on the part of the witness, but they were brought here with the knowledge and consent of Warren Fisher, and witness brought them for the purpose of sustaining his testimony on the stand if it became necessary to use them. And I say, Mr. Speaker, that from the very moment Warren Fisher received those let ters from Mr. Blaine, Mr. Blaine ceased to have any control of them. He had no more right to the possession or control of those letters than he has to my watch now in my pocket or any other piece of property which I may own. those put on record that related to the ease. Some of the authorities go so far as to say that and if Mr. Hunton, the chairman of the sub the publication of private correspondence may committee, aid not say no, he would not ex be enjoined by the writer or author of the correspondence if it is attempted on the part of the holder to use that correspondence to the detriment of the writer's property But until no right to interfere with any sort of use that the recipient of those letters chooses to make

cause my friend the chairman of the committee. the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Knott,] is fortified with authorities on this subject and will state the law more clearly than I can. But it Mr. Blaine-as I have said the law declares -was not entitled to the possession and had no right to the letters, Lask how he can justify his course before this House in taking the let ters under a promise on his honor to return

them and then withhold them. Well, the sub-committee thought that, as the letters were obtained by Mr. Blaine under erroums ances such as I have detailed, it was right and proper that they should be given up to the committee or returned to the witness, the rightful owner of these letters; and when the demand was made upon Mr. Blaine for the production of them he asked for time to consult counsel. His demand was cheerfully granted, and an adjournment took place from that day until ten o'clock the next morning. At ten o'clock the next morning we heard from Mr. Blaine that he had not gotten through with the consultation; that owing to peculiar circumstances he had not been able to get the two counsel together the preceding night. We gave him until twelve o'clock. Twelve o'clock arrived; and he still was not ready. At two o'clock he came before the sub committee with the opinion of Judge Black and Mr. Carpenter stating that we had no right to demand these letters; that they were private property pertaining to the private business of Mr. Blaine; and that we had no right to demand them, and

Mr. Blaine should resist the demand. Now, the committee may have very high respect for the authority of Judge Black and Mr. Carpenter, but they were investigating a question for the House, and not according to the rules prescribed by Mr. Carpenter and Judge Black. They did not choose that Mr. Carpen ter and Judge Black should decide a question now, to pry tato his private correspondence which the House had ordered them to decide. but I thought it was my dury as a member of Mr. Frye. Will the gentleman allow me a

question?

Mr. Hunton. Yes, sir. Mr. Frye. Did not Mr. Mulligan on three diff rent occasions testify that there was not more than one letter which touched however remotely any subject under investigation, was the er the Union Pacific Railroad, the bonds sold | thought was my dut; to this House to investigate the company by Tom Scott, or the Northern gate thoroughly, and I trust impartially, the Pacific, or the Central Pacific or all of the rest | sut | c matters of inquiry addressed by the of those roads named in that resolution? Did he not testify in answer to you interrogatories at three different times that only one letter however remotely touched any matter which the sub-committee were investigating?

Mr. Hunton. No, sir; he did not so testify. according to my recollection. I will tell you

what he did testify. Mr. Frye. Well, sir.

Mr. Hunton. He testified on one or two or perhaps on three occasions that he did not think that there were but two letters in the batch which bore upon the subject-matter of inquiry hefore the committee, one in regard to the Northern Pacific and the other in regard to the Union Pacific.

Mr. Frye. Yes, sir. Mr. Huotop. That is what he said, but the committee thought that as the letter- had been obtained in the manner in which Mr. Blaine had obtained these letters, it was not only their right but their duty to determine the question for themselves whether the letters were pertinent to the subject-matter of inquiry or not.

Mr Frye. One other question. The gentleman says in response to my question that there were two letters, one relating to the Union and the other to the Northern Pacific Railroad. On the day before yesterday, when you were pursuing th Northern Pacific inquiry, did he no swear distinctly that there was not one letter which related at all to the Northern Pa-

cifie? Mr. Hunton. He mentioned a statement which related to it. Mr. Frye. A statement but not a letter, and

that statement not in Mr. Baine's handwri Mr. Huoton. No, sir. Mr. Frye. Did he not state that the state another point?

Mr. Blaine's hard writing?

Mr. Hunton. Yes.

Mr. Hunton. I stated so.

Mr. Frye. One more question. Mr. Hunton. I yield for one more. Mr. Frye. Was there, when this witness was subj conaed to Washington, any subporta

Mr. Frye. That is all. Mr. Hunton. I do not see what difference it makes whether there was a subporna duces tecum or not. The object of a subposed duces tecum is to require the witness to bring papers. If he brings them without a subpoena duces tecum, the object is attained, because the letters Mr. Frye. Do I understand the gentleman are there; and the witness had a right to bring them without a subpana duces tecum for the demanded in addition to the letters the private purpose for which he indicated he did bring

Now I say, sir, that when these facts came Blaine took it when the letters were handed to out that there was a letter and a statement, which I believe was stated by Mr. Biaine to have been written by his cterk-when we found from the witness that one of these letters in that statement did relate to the subject-matter under inquiry, that when the solicitude was manifested to obtain possession of the letters. I ask the House whether it was not only the right but the duty of the sub committee to de mand at the hau is of Mr. Blaine the restoration of these letters to the woness or their production to the committee? The committee told Mr. Blaine, "If you say these letters are the committee? Who has a right to complain? your private papers, surrender them to the The gentleman from Maine or this House? committee; you did not get pos ssion of them in a manner which the committee think right ful, whatever may be your opinion about it, and we desire to see those letters, not to be made public not to be published as a part of the proceedings of the committee, not to be given the correspondents of newspapers to be spread throughout the length and breadth of the land but to be inspected by the committee in private and used only when I und perment.

Mr. Frye. Mr. Speaker-Mr. Hunton. I thought you said that you were only going to ask one question more? Mr. Frye. Ah! at that time, allow me to ask if Mr. Baine did not ask the chairman of

the sub committee ---Mr. Hunton. I am coming to that, if the gentleman will let me. I do not mean to omit an important particular; but let me state the

case in my own way. Mr. Frye. Very well. Mr. Hunton. I stated that the committee

ought to inspect these letters in private, and that wherever there was one that did not refer to the subject motter of this my sugation. either under the Luttrell resolution or the Tar bex resolution, those letters which were found to be private should not be made public.

Mr Frye. That is not what my inquiry was about. Mr. Hunton. I am coming to your inquiry:

do not be impatient, if you please. Mr. Frye. Vry well. Mr. Huston, I know what the gentleman wants to a k me: i Mr. B aine did not invite me to his house to read these letters.

Mr. Frye. That was not it. Mr. Hunton. What was it?

Mr. Frye. I know Mr. Baine did invite you, and told you that you might read all the letters. But I want to ask you if Mr. Blaine did not ask the sub-comm tee whether, if he produced these letters and gave them to them. they should be examined privately and only amine them privately?

Mr. Hunton. No, sir. Mr. Frye. You say you did not say that? Mr. Hunton. I say I refused individually

to examine them privately. Mr. Frye. Was not that inquiry addressed to you when the sub-committee was in session

Mr. Hunton, Y .. sir. Mr. Frye. Then I understand you to say that you understood that inquiry to be address

ed to you privately? Mr. Huston I understood it so.

Mr. Frye. I understood it differently. Mr. Huston. I understood it as I have stated, and I do not think I am mist ken. said to Mr. Blatte over and over again, "Mr Blaine, I do not want to see your correspond ence either public or private. I have no right to read it except as a committee man; and these two gentlemen who sit on either side of me have the same right I have:" I did not mean to receive at the hands of Mr. Blaine any letters or any papers that my codeagues on the committee could not see and inspect with me. When I had the honor of an invitation to

the gentlem in's house to read these letters. replied to it in the same way: "Mr. Blame, i have no right to go to your house as a private citizen and read your correspondence; it I have the right to look at it at all, it is as a mamber and as the chairman of this committee; and if I have no right to look at it in that way, have no right to look at it at all, and wall not

do it. I believe he has stated on this floor to-day, and if I am wrong I hope I may be corrected, that forty four gentlemen have read these papers. My colleague on the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Ashe,] re minds me that when Mr. B aincrefused to pro duce these letters, he or one of the members of the committee asked that the memorandum of the witness should be surrendered to the committee that we might examine it and see whether these letters were public and bore upon the subject of this investigation, or were

private. That was refused. When I retused to go to the gentleman's house and read these letters, I dill it because I did not want, and God knows I do not want the c muittee, and my dury to this House to demand at his hands the production of letters and memorandum obtained in the manner in which I have stat d. Now it is for this House to determine whether I did right or wrong, whether the committee did right or wrong. I I did wrong I and it in pursuance of what I House to the Judiciary Committee. If I have

erred it has been an error of the judgment, and I say to-day that it is a job I never fancied. Mr. Blame. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. Hunton. Yes, sir. Mr. Blaine. Does the gentleman know of a dispatch received from from Josiah Caidwell in

Mr. Hunton. My friend, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, (Mr. Knott.) will reply to you in full on that subject. Mr. Blaine. I ask the gentlemen if h

knows-Mr. Huston. I do not mean to answer a quistion uddre sed properly to the chairman of

the committee. Mr. Biaine. But I address it to the chair man with whom I have been dealing. I ask the gentleman who is the chairman of the sub committee to state to this House whether on Thursday morning last the chairman of the full committee, Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, did not come to the committee room and call the gentleman from Virginia out, and then or at some

other time acquaint him with that fact? Mr. Hustos. Now you are done. Mr. Blame. I do not know; it depends upon

your answer. Mr. Hua o .. You are done, un ess I choose to yield to y u again.

Mr. Blaire. I ask you that question. Mr. Hunton. And I answer you that if my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Knott] does not answer you fully I will.

Mr. Blame. Ah, that is not what-Mr. Hunton. I will not yield to the gentle

man any outther.
Mr. Blaine. Will the gentleman yield on

Mr. Blaine. The gentleman will pardon me for a moment; I will give him more of my time in exchange. The gentleman has commented with an attempt at severity upon the fact that I saw these witnesses before they testified. Has it not been the habit of the gentleman from Virginia to see witnesses before they testified?